

RED PANDA fate?



小熊猫

8 reasons why China can not
dominate the 21st century

Copyright is waived if the author is acknowledged.



Holds a Doctorate in Social Sciences from the University of Sydney.

Has lived happily in a heavily populated urban Chinese ghetto for the past 3 years.

This non-commercial educational book is not for commercial sale. It strives to motivate diligent scholars to comprehend political developments. Images in this book acknowledge sources. Royalty free use is claimed under the fair illustration purposes in education. Images without explicit references, such as the cover page, are Microsoft Clip Art.

This public exposure draft was penned without assistance. I am grateful to receive feedback about errors and ideas from any source. You may e-mail the author at jay@journalistethics.com

This book has no sponsors, contributor or editors. All opinions are those of the author.

You may download a free copy of this book in PDF or print format at these home pages:

www.thefreeschool.education



Journalist Ethics

<https://journalistethics.com>

Free e-Books

[Understanding Cryptocurrencies : Bitcoin et al.](#)

For S. 羅 Here in my heart

Context

Part 1	Objective	p. 1
	One Belt, One road	p. 6
Part 2	Research methods	p. 11

Clout

Part 3	Cleverness	p. 15
Part 4	Culture	p. 17
Part 5	Community	p. 24
Part 6	Commerce	p. 26

Course

Part 7	Relations	p. 30
Part 8	Environment	p. 36
Part 9	Debt	p. 38
Part 10	Political economy	p. 43
Part 11	Averageness	p. 52
Part 12	Nepotism	p. 56
Part 13	Demographics	p. 60
Part 14	Artificiality	p. 62

Choosing	Trade wars	p. 65
----------	------------	-------

Conclusion	Illusions	p. 67
------------	-----------	-------

Case Studies

Context

Part 1	Open-access scholarship	p. 10
Part 2	Face-saving scholars	p. 13

Clout

Part 3	Chinese counting rods	p. 16
Part 4	East Greet West	p. 23
Part 5	Changing values	p. 25
Part 6	Sliding sun	p. 28

Course

Part 7	Kangaroo kowtowing	p. 35
Part 8	Educational indoctrination	p. 37
Part 9	Predatory lending	p. 42
Part 10	Hanyu Pinyin 汉语拼音	p. 51
Part 11	False economy	p. 55
Part 12	Human indexes	p. 59
Part 13	Capital flows	p. 61
Part 14	Artificial gents	p. 63

Choice	Patriotic promotions	p. 66
--------	----------------------	-------

Conclusion	Red Apple	p. 69
------------	-----------	-------

Table

Critical-thinking – Questioning data sources	p. 12
--	-------

Figures

Chinese GDP per capita compared to America, 1980-2017	p. 1
Number of Chinese students studying abroad by destination, 2007 to 2014	p. 2
Silk Road and Maritime Silk Road	p. 6
Belt and Road Initiative, Chinese Government Website (English language)	p. 7
The Washington Times article – 2015: American Foreign Aid to China	p. 9
Forbes news article: Foreign Aid loans to China, 2017	p. 9
Open-access academic journal article: “China’s Century?”	p. 10
Open-access academic book chapter article: “The Perfect Dictatorship”	p. 10
Journal article – Face saving culture	p. 13
Ancient Chinese counting rods	p. 16
Ancient Chinese counting rods number system	p. 16
Silk fabrics	p. 17
People and fashion	p. 17
Traditional music	p. 18
Cuisine	p. 18
Festivals	p. 19
Pop culture	p. 19
Architecture and landscapes	p. 20
Entertainment	p. 20
History	p. 21
Language and script	p. 21
Organic medicine	p. 22
Events	p. 22

Tennis star Li Na	p. 23
Chinatown Manhattan	p. 24
Tai Chi practitioners in public	p. 24
Commune images	p. 25
Silk road – Ancient map	p. 26
Champ of Cheap – Smiling sweetsies	p. 26
Council on Foreign Relations – Made in China article	p. 27
Donald Trump, his China Trade Delegation and China’s Premier for Life	p. 33
Deep State 70-year Sino-American scheme	p. 34
University of Sydney – Kowtowing cowardice	p. 35
Urban pollution	p. 36
China Beijing weather manipulation article	p. 36
Teaching methodology in Chinese schools	p. 37
ADV China YouTube Channel – Chinese buildings collapse	p. 39
CNBC news article – Corporate debt defaults	p. 40
Forbes news article – China trade war	p. 41
South China Morning Post news article – China’s USD bond debt	p. 42
Tiananmen Square Massacre, 1989	p. 44
Xi’an Jiaotong University – School of Marxism Studies	p. 45
Surveillance state – Beijing image	p. 45
The New York Times article – Google employees protest Google secrecy	p. 46
Google employees – Open letter	p. 47
Business insider news article – China’s citizens points scoring system	p. 48
Core structural documents of China’s Social Credit System	p. 48
New York Times article – Surveillance of Muslims	p. 49
BBC New article – Jack Ma 72 hour working week endorsement	p. 49
The New York Times article – Google, Facebook, Twitter banned in China	p. 50

The New York Times article – Facebook sued by DC District Attorney	p. 50
Changjiang Daily News home page – Bilingual English/Mandarin	p. 51
Bloomberg news article – Poisoned infant milk formula	p. 53
Mouthwatering mandarins	p. 53
Blueprint – Engineering	p. 54
Economy and false economy – Shoes	p. 55
The New York Times blog – Corruption scandal at a top Chinese University	p. 56
Kim Jong-Un – Manchurian black boss	p. 57
BBC news article – China executes corrupt officials	p. 58
Transparency international – Corruption Perception Index 2018	p. 59
World Economic Forum Rankings 2018	p. 59
Chinese birth rates – Line graph	p. 60
Mercator Institute of Chinese Studies article – Capital flights from China	p. 61
Fake wallets	p. 62
Ethereum graph – Artificial Intelligence ‘Flash Crash’ algorithms	p. 62
Business Insider article – Perception of success	p. 63
Made in: America, Hong Kong and Laos badges	p. 65
Cheap price tags	p. 65
Patriotic promotions: Laos, America, Macau	p. 66
David Copperfield – Great Wall of China magical illusion stunt	p. 67
iPhone China – Factory suicides	p. 69
iPhone modern day slavery	p. 69
Pander diplomacy	p. 80
Sweet pandas	p. 80

Success

成功

Son in Stones

Shackled son Sam, Amazon state

Gulag and gag, cracks rocks till eight

Rations at dawn, millet he ate

Jaded, faded, no inner light

Captor raptor, AI his might

Dragon zaps by – krypton his mate

Savior Sam cries, freedom is great

Silent seed serf, quota time *EIGHT* !!!

© J Jericho



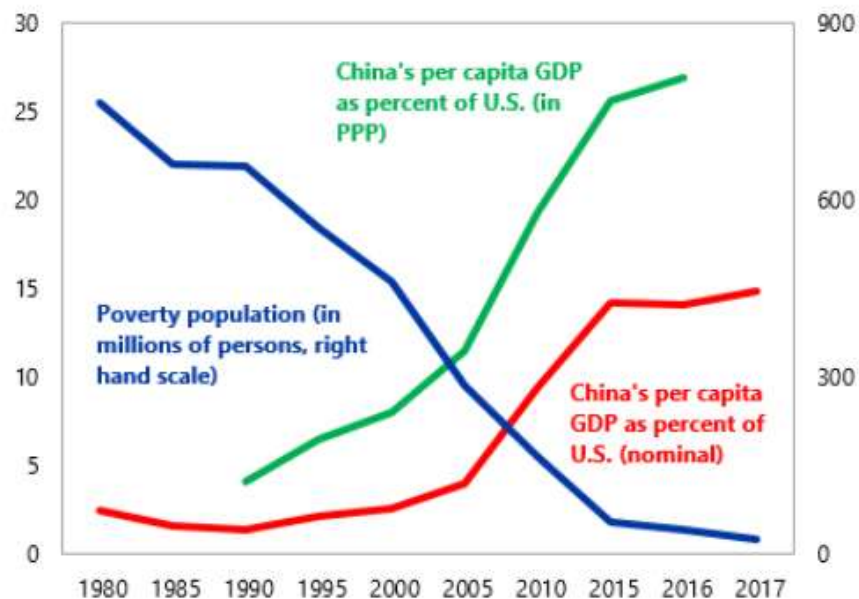
5G

Part one Objective

This book is about the political and economic rise of the People's Republic of China. This conspicuous elevation has sustained a continuous momentum in recent decades. It is generally accepted by informed, independent geo-political analysts that the Western bloc of nations has lost power in relative terms over this period.

China's share of global economic activity has increased each decade since 1990. The diagram below, reported by the IMF (2018) shows that China's GDP per capita, compared to America, has sustained an increase in nominal values and purchasing parity values over this period.

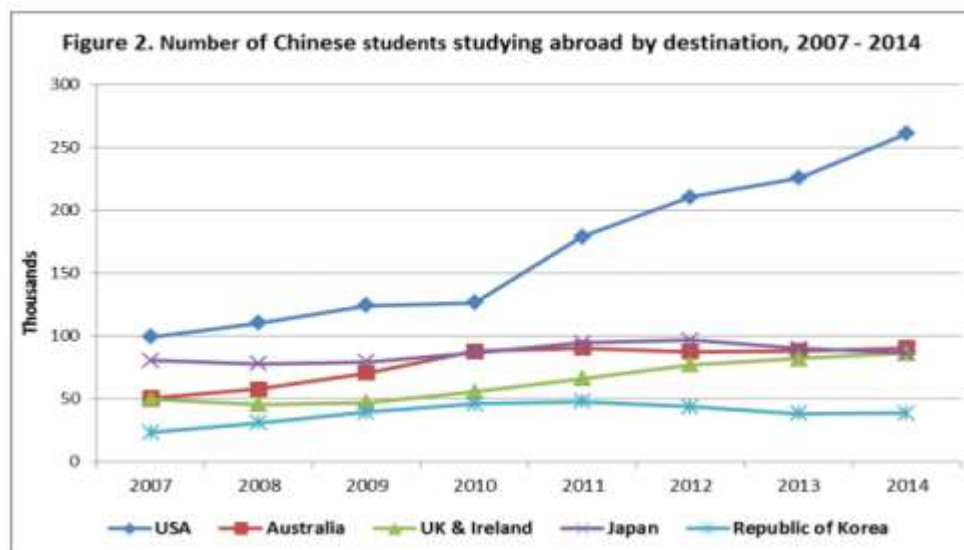
Growing from strength-to-strength Rapid growth means rising living standards.



Sources: CEIC, National Bureau of Statistics of China statistical yearbook.

Economic data is somewhat useful. It merely provides one indicator to support anecdotal experiences that China's economic output has grown dramatically since the 1990. All macroeconomic data, such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is notoriously unreliable. For example, it does not capture the unofficial economy. The unreliability of fake (*i.e.* government forged) economic statistics, in numerous nations, is a theme that recurs throughout this book.

The perpetual growth of Chinese international students studying abroad is an example of an indicator that supports Chinese growth, per the diagram below. An international student requires around USD250,000 in tuition fees and expenses to complete a Bachelors' Degree in America.



Australian Gov. (2016)

The rapid growth in the number of luxury stores in China over the past two decades is another indicator of strong economic growth. Nowadays, it is common to see niche brand retailers such as Prada, BMW and Rolex in city centers in the People's Republic. 'If it's made in Europe or America – it's good' seems to be a mantra of cashed up fashion savvy Chinese consumers.

Premise

The premise of this book argues that it is highly unlikely that China will realize political, economic or military hegemony *throughout* the present century. This thesis is evident from the subtitle of this book: “8 reasons why China cannot dominate the 21st century”. A deconstruction of this subtitle shows that I am open-minded about the ways in which China may achieve global hegemony in these domains. This subtitle does not eliminate the possibility that China may achieve hegemony for part of the 21st Century. It also does not deny the plausibility that China may co-dominate the remainder of the current century alongside one or more superpowers.

The pretty Red Panda may be an apt metaphor for China’s future. This ancient, Sino-Himalayan mammal is a territorial, solitary survivor. The fate of this magnificent creature depends on the preservation of its pristine local environment. On the balance on probabilities, it faces eventual extinction. Two factors may drive this tragedy. The first is reckless, human caused environmental degradation. The second cause is the insatiable greed of parasite poachers whose debt-slavery economic mantra willfully bears disregard for the dignity of the medley of lifeforms on our planet.

Parts three to six of this text make clear that this book is not just another anti-China propaganda rant. These chapters joyfully celebrate the magnificence of China’s cultural history of epochs past and present. This generous historical context promotes China’s strengths without caveats.

An undertone throughout this book is the thesis that China has a golden opportunity to lead an order of global prosperity and universal justice. The West has failed miserably, by all measures, to deliver such outcomes. When I say the 'West', I refer to a handful of despotic royal bloodlines and banking crime families, based mostly in Eurasia, who perpetually socially engineer global cycles of war and economic collapses to consolidate 'hell-on-Earth' hegemony. Nations in the Asia-Pacific, Latin America and Africa have long been enslaved by this genocidal, parasitic cartel.

Analysis in parts 7 to 14 underpins my theory that China's trajectory cannot deliver political, economic or military hegemony throughout this century. I explore eight domains in this order:

- Relations
- Environment
- Debt
- Political economy
- Averageness
- Nepotism
- Demographics
- Artificiality.

This book's author cannot speak or read Chinese languages. Analysis does not consult a high volume of documents authored in Chinese languages. I consult official English language translations such as websites hosted by the Chinese Government which are written in English.

Some of the analysis that underpins this book draws on my extensive, joyous experiences of living, working, studying and teaching alongside ethnic Chinese people, most of whom have lived in mainland China or its territories. Overwhelmingly, I find that these quality primary human sources offer similar, objective accounts of the political economy and national culture of China.

China and her people enjoy a proud history in ancient and modern times. China's long-term trajectory is unlikely to deliver an outcome that delivers massive net gains to humanity, especially when compared to its means to do so. This is largely due to its mass concentration of political power among a handful of corrupt, authoritarian bloodline elites who brutally use violence, assassinations and censorship to stifle free speech and free-thinking that risks the *status quo*.

Perspectives in this book may provide a brief checklist for policy commentators who believe in China and wish for this nation to fulfil her stellar potential. In a nutshell, I theorize that China is destined to replicate the horrific mistakes made by Euro-centric bloodline crime cartels that have dominated global affairs in recent centuries. This vision mirrors events in a book published by this author, from a Western perspective, titled 'Deep State Playbook' (Jericho, 2019).

History

It is beyond the scope of this short introduction style text to summarize the global political and economic influence of China, and its regional competitors such as Japan and its main global competitor – America and Western civilization at-large. As shown in the end-of-chapter case study, detailed open-access scholarly resources are easy to find on this topic.

I don't feel the need to provide a detailed historical narrative of the state-of-affairs of the Chinese state. This famed superpower nation needs no introduction to the types of readers who

are attracted to unorthodox critical analyses of China and its political destiny. It is well known that modern day China, founded in 1949, is the most populous nation on planet Earth. Its centrally planned economy is managed by a mono entity – the socialist Communist Party. Macau and Hong Kong are offshore regions. The People’s Republic claims sovereignty over Taiwan.

Belt and Road Initiative

Any serious contemporary discussion that examines China’s place in the modern world order should discuss the ‘One, Belt, One Road’ global infrastructure project funded and managed by China’s national government. It should also explore the BRICS pact.



The figure overleaf shows that the Chinese Government maintains an English language public relations information website dedicated to this project. It is healthy to be fair and critical of any media communiqués published by any governmental authority and their sycophantic proxies.

The Belt and Road Initiative



ENGLISH.GOV.CN

THE STATE COUNCIL
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

english.gov.cn/beltAndRoad/

App | 中文 | 10 May 2019

HOME

STATE COUNCIL

PREMIER

NEWS

POLICIES

SERVICES

ARCHIVE

HOME >> THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

FROM INITIATIVE TO REALITY

- China unveiled on March 28 the principles, framework, and cooperation priorities and mechanisms in its Belt and Road Initiative in a bid to enhance regional connectivity and embrace a brighter future together.

The Belt and Road Initiative is a global development project adopted by the Chinese Government. It involves the creation of new infrastructure investments in more than 150 sovereign nations throughout Eurasia, Latin America, the Middle East and Africa. The word 'Belt' refers to the overland routes for rail and road transportation. This aspect of the project is known as the 'Silk Road Economic Belt'. The noun 'road' in the project title refers to sea-bound routes, *i.e.*, the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. This project is analogous to the Ancient Eurasian silk road trade route.

The 'One Belt, One Road' initiative refers to this project prior to 2017. The Chinese Government considered the word 'one' to convey a negative connotation, such as hegemony. I concur.

The Chinese Government states that this global infrastructure initiative aims to "enhance regional connectivity and embrace a brighter future". The project aims to realize completion by 2049. This milestone coincides with the 100th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. Detractors of this project imagine it as a conniving strategy that aims to cement Chinese hegemony in global affairs across the spectrum: political, economic, cultural and military.

BRICS

The national governments of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa are working collaboratively to build a new global financial system and a revised economic world order. The BRICS association became a formal partnership that emerged between 2009 and 2010. According to the Government of Brazil's Ministry of External Relations (2019, NP)

BRICS has expanded its activities in two main streams of work: (i) coordination in meetings and international organization; and (ii) the development of an agenda for multisectorial cooperation among its members.

The objective above is vague. The long-term agenda of the BRICS nations is unclear, partially because this union is new. Members have not always enjoyed cordial bilateral relations in recent decades. Moreover, some partners have strategic weapons purchases contracts with the USA.

It is fair to surmise that the BRICS association aims to seriously challenge the global dominance of the Petrodollar. It also seeks to undermine the transnational economic hegemony exerted by Group of 7 Western nations, namely: the USA, Canada, Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Japan.

This global partnership may eventually elevate the Chinese Yuan as the global reserve currency in substitution of the fiat-based Petrodollar. At face-value, it is honorable that China is leading the way into the remainder of this century by investing in valuable infrastructure. This strategy is ostensibly the inverse of the warmongering, Western elitist model of the failed G7 pact.

A core message that recurs throughout this book is theme of illusions. Why did China, a supposed global superpower, accept American foreign throughout the current decade and decades prior?

The Washington Times

U.S. sends China millions in foreign aid despite \$1.3 trillion debt

www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/feb/12/us-sends-china-millions-in-foreign-aid-despite-1



Why did almighty China need concessional loans of USD2.47 billion from the World Bank in 2017?

www.forbes.com/sites/ralphjennings/2017/12/22/china-is-giving-more-foreign-aid-than-it-gets/#378

The largely Japanese-funded Asian Development Bank is offering help with low-carbon urban transport as a “new focus” as support for education and elderly “become emerging priorities,” a spokesperson for the bank says. It lends about \$1.5 billion to China annually. The World Bank has gradually stepped up concessional loans to China over the past five years, with **\$2.47 billion lent in 2017**. Its goals for China include better urban mass transit and cuts in air pollution.

The **United Nations Development Program** separately chips in for poverty relief in China.

The answer to this problem is global debt addiction. China’s addictive personality is no different to its Western and non-Western competitors alike. And that’s a critical global problem.

Case study Open-access scholarship

I encourage critical inquirers to consult a range of original primary source documents and secondary source materials beyond this introductory book to draw their own inferences. Free, peer-reviewed publications that discuss China's political economy are available via Google Scholar using search words such as 'China 21st Century'. The Beckley image below is an example of an open-access journal article. The Stein Ringen image is a free book chapter example.



The publication by Ringen is a possible example of a book that may not have been published by any Chinese university based in Mainland China. The connotation of this book's title is implicitly critical of China's political model. Hong Kong has been a Special Administrative Region of China since 1996. The references section of this document provides a web link for sources shown above.

Part two Research methods

The author of this book constantly applies critical-thinking and graduate level research methodologies to draw inferences. He triangulates multiple data sources and multiple methods to validate findings. My analysis eliminates the influence of known contaminated data such as false information, misleading statements, bias and errors.

Mention of these basic research methods principles above aims to guide critical-thinkers who conduct their own research into China's political economy. Whether you agree with the research methodologies and conclusions in this document are of secondary importance. The primary objective of this book seeks to empower individuals and collectives to conduct free-willed, rigorous research by critically evaluating multiple quality, relevant materials that relate to known and suspected facts about essential information about China's society and economic statistics.

The table overleaf offers an introduction to sound research methodologies. It explains how critical researchers can successfully use this information to evaluate the reliability of original primary source data such as government policy documents and interviews with eyewitnesses whose legitimacy is established. Original evidence is usually more accurate than secondary data.

An example of secondary data are media articles (*e.g.* page 9) and scholarly research articles such as the Beckley article on the prior page. Where possible, researchers should confirm the existence and accuracy of all primary and secondary evidence cited by others.

Critical-thinking – Questioning data sources

Data principle	Explanation, example and suggested course-of-action
1. Bias	<p>Sources that are known or suspected to be influenced by a conflict-of-interest should be ignored or analyzed with extreme caution.</p> <p>Example: The Chief Executive of the Shanghai Stock Exchange releases a forecast claiming that this Exchange's index is likely to grow by a minimum of 20% over the next 12 months. He claims that his advice is independent.</p> <p>The Chief Executive of the Shanghai Stock Exchange is a political appointment that is accountable to Beijing – China's national government. By global standards, administrative heads of stock exchanges do not publicize such predictions. The validity of such public statements is dubious.</p>
2. Errors (accidental)	<p>Data sources that are influenced by factual errors in content and opinions should be ignored or analyzed with extreme caution.</p> <p>Example: The <i>errata</i> section on a consulting report published by Price Waterhouse Coopers Chinese Branch states that "this report contains a small number research errors that are not the fault of this consulting firm".</p> <p>Critical-thinkers should consult a range of other sources to verify the accuracy of that report as the <i>errata</i> section does not identify each error specifically.</p>
3. Falsities (deliberate)	<p>Data sources that are influenced by incorrect/fake content and opinions should be ignored or analyzed with extreme caution.</p> <p>A public speaker issues a notice declaring that <i>some</i> claims made at global conferences were fake and designed to embarrass the Chinese Government.</p> <p>Critical-thinkers should consider the net benefits gained from ignoring all material originating from that speaker. It is difficult to know if any statements they made were true or false if that person admits to multiple deceptions.</p>
4. Misleading	<p>Data sources that are influenced by misleading content should be ignored or analyzed with extreme caution.</p> <p>Example: A Chinese official states that there are no plans sign a new trade deal with America. This statement is misleading if a trade deal was recently signed in secret and classified as 'top secret' state information.</p>

Case study **Face-saving** scholars

Academic standards and principles in China are not the same as those in Western countries. They are not necessarily better or worse – just different. Those who engage with Chinese scholarship may consider vetting carefully for two peculiarities: claims of originality and self-censorship.

Many junior scholars in China perceive that they are engaging in original research if they copy-and-paste other peoples' publications in an original sequence. They believe that this is not cheating because they have openly cited their sources in their references list. Such works rarely inform their audience that the entire document is a collection of copy-and-paste commands.

Many residents of China and Chinese expatriates never criticize their homeland or government as a policy of self-censorship. Some are frightened of the repercussions for them and their family. Some believe that it undermines national prosperity to criticize their nation and people in public. Some Asian peoples believe that it is rude to criticize their nation. This open-access peer-reviewed journal article discusses the Chinese (and Asian) cultural phenomenon of “saving face”.

10-2011 A. PANG
Singapore Management University, augustine@smu.edu.sg Lan YE

Examining the Chinese approach to crisis management: Cover-ups, saving face, and taking the “Upper Level Line”

Western free speech norms and critical thinking models do not translate fully to Sino contexts.

End of section review: China – Context

Question		Yes or No or your own answer
1.	Did you understand most of the content in this section?	
2.	<p>Do you feel that the author is pushing a covert or overt personal agenda in this chapter that aims to forcibly guide the reader to think and/or act in a certain way?</p> <p>If you answer yes to the question above, you may wish to make a note in the space under this box, or in another space of agendas that you suspect. You may consider offering other comments such as concerns, insights and personal discoveries.</p>	
3.	Please make a note of any ideas or questions below that you plan to investigate in the future.	

Your free-willed thoughts and notes

.....

.....

.....

.....

Part three Clever

China is a clever country. According to the University of Southern California (2019) China invented: paper making, gunpowder, compasses, alcohol, mechanical clocks, tea production, silk (6,000 years ago), umbrellas, acupuncture, iron smelting, porcelain and other gadgets and technologies. Some additional examples include rockets, kites and moving printing machines.

The leaders of China probably share or control the balance-of-power in strategic geo-political affairs. Scholars of ancient history generally concur that precious metals such as gold and silver always win out in the end. Fiat currency, fake stock market indexes and Babylonian money-magic Ponzi schemes always self-destruct. Take 2019 as a case in point. According to industry sources, China secretly hoards the world's largest mined gold reserves. China's off-the-books stockpile may total than 50% of mined gold (*e.g.* Schiff Gold, 2019). Industry sources routinely list China as the largest buyer of gold over a prior period such as a quarter or year (*e.g.* Pakiam, 2019).

National vault gold reserves are difficult to measure. Figures vary wildly among the most popularly cited sources. Nations can secure higher credit ratings and loans by inflating their reserves. Images of gold reserves may be falsified by showing gold plated cement bars. At present, the International Monetary Fund is cited as the auditor general of official gold reserves (*e.g.* World Gold Council, 2017). The IMF, a corrupt Western *status quo* institution, has little credibility among critical-thinking independent journalists.

Case study Chinese counting rods

The invention of Chinese counting rods predates the Common Era (CE) period of history, as measured by the Western Gregorian Calendar System. The invention of counting rods may predate the invention of the abacus in Persia. Both counting systems first evolved around the same time. It is difficult to determine which system is oldest. The earliest known counting rods may date from *circa* the 8th Century, BCE.



Counting Rods in Han Dynasty

Ministry of Cultural Development (2019)

<https://mathstat.slu.edu/~clair/history/presentations/ChineseRodNumerals.pdf>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Zongs</i>						┐	┐┐	┐┐┐	┐┐┐┐
<i>Hengs</i>	—	=	≡	≡≡	≡≡≡	└	└└	└└└	└└└└

Ancient Chinese counting rods may be the first system that enables mathematicians to perform calculations using a decimal system with base numbers of tens, hundreds and thousands (O'Connor & Robertson, 2004). Chinese: mathematicians, counting systems and tools invariably feature among narratives that discuss the earliest number systems and counting machines.

Part four Culture

This Chapter celebrates China's many treasures. The magnificence of her culture is beyond words.

Silk fabrics



People and fashion



Traditional music



Cuisine



Festivals



Pop culture



Architecture and landscapes



Entertainment



History



Language and script

狗

DOG

龍

DRAGON

馬

HORSE

猴

MONKEY

牛

OX

猪

PIG

兔

RABBIT

羊

RAM

鼠

RAT

雞

ROOSTER

蛇

SNAKE

虎

TIGER

Organic medicine



Events



Case study East Greet West

Tourism and sports are institutions that bridge cultures. Most people love at least one sport and exotic holidays. Those who strive to bridge cultures may aim to tap into popular past times in China such as ping pong, badminton, tai chi and glitzy casino holidays such as Las Vegas splurges.

Retired tennis player Li Na is an example of a Chinese citizen who achieve mammoth success in the Western dominated sport of Professional Tennis. Li won the French Open singles in 2011 and the Australian Open singles in 2014. She was ranked number two in the world in singles in 2014. She was one of the most beloved players among fans and colleagues during her playing years.



The Great Wall of China is among the most visited sites. Each decade millions of Westerners and peoples from other cultures make a pilgrimage to this majestic UNESCO heritage listed site.

Part five Community

The Chinese diaspora is probably the largest in the world. Its numbers are in the high millions. Spoken language is one way to define the Chinese diaspora. Chinese languages include the national language Mandarin and dialects such as Cantonese. Many people who don't speak Chinese languages and live outside of China claim Chinese heritage by bloodline. Their ancestors may be traceable to modern day Chinese territories, or neighboring states such as Mongolia.

Most major capital cities around the world have a famous China Town that houses the classics such as food courts, bargain bazaars and street performers.



Manhattan, NYC

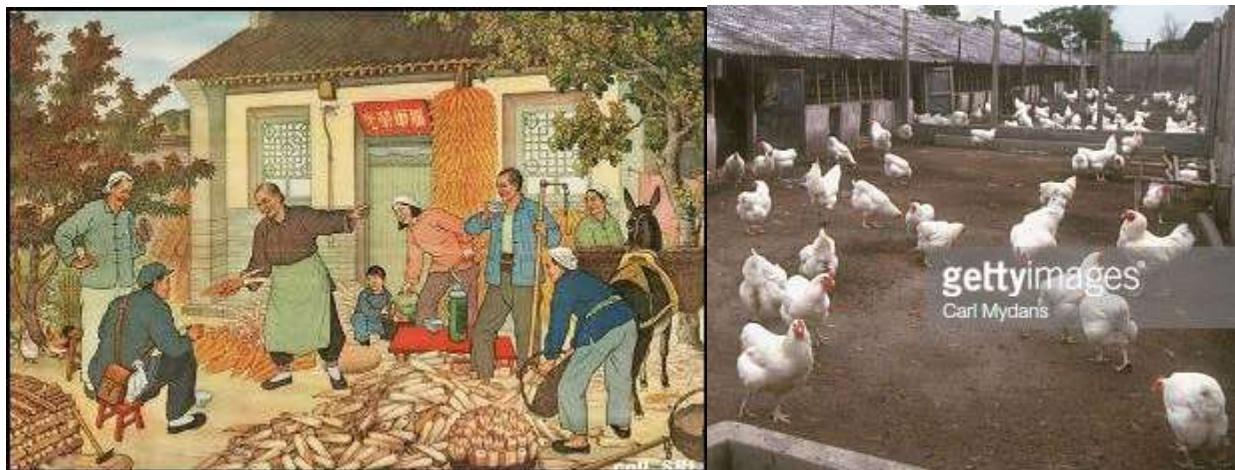
Images of Chinese people performing Tai Chi in urban centers is a near-global phenomenon.



Case study Changing values

The people's commune was the apex of three administrative levels in China's rural regions from *circa* 1958 to 1983. After 1983, rural communes were replaced by townships. Communes, the largest collective units, were segregated into production brigades and production teams.

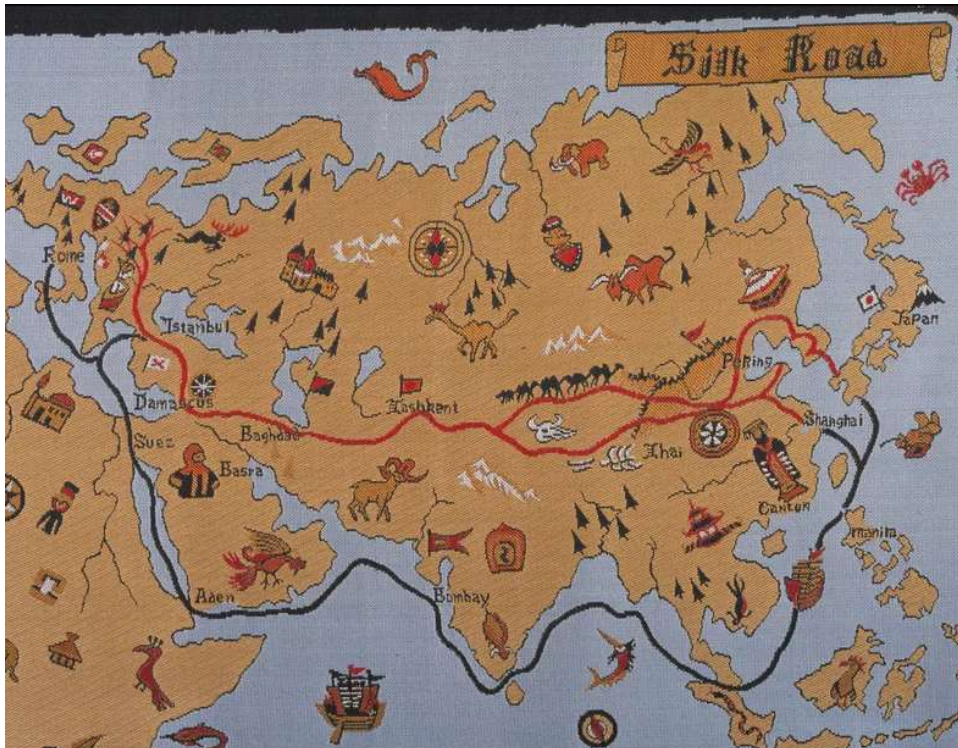
Communes had resource distribution functions during China's Cultural Revolution. They organized societies at the local level such as labor supply and food preparation. Members shared the produce from farms, such as the chicken farm shown below.



Some Chinese seniors, in China and abroad, may harbor sentimental and ideological favoritism towards collectivism, such as wealth sharing and frugality. Younger generation Chinese, especially those in urban centers are more likely to favor individualism and materialism. This viewpoint is a contested sweeping generalization. These statements are intended to convey neutral observations as opposed to value-judgments. May you freely form your own opinions based on exposure to first-hand accounts. Observations usually vary by context.

Part six Commerce

China is the traditional heartland of the ancient, legendary Silk Road. The quality of the fabrics, spices and luxury goods that traded along this route are firmly entrenched in global folk lore.



Hawkins (2016)

China is the Champ of Cheap. Sorry, Korea. There is mass demand for budget gear. There's no shame in buying no frills stuff that works. I cite my sock drawer and desk fan as proof. You like?



Made in China

Many and possibly most Chinese people and officials, and global citizens, are aware that 'Made in China' badges have traditionally been codeword for the manufacture of budget, disposable items that are marketed on cost. Classic examples include underwear and vinyl shoes. This stereotype, which is not automatically negative, is gradually losing its reputation. China has earned trillions of dollars from its exports of highly competitive cheap labor in recent decades.

The installation of Google offices in China is an example of a technology services company establishing a serious footprint inside this nation. Apple is probably the most famous example of a quality technology products manufacturer establishing major manufacturing plants in China.

China's 'Made in 2025' policy ostensibly revealed its plan to achieve manufacturing hegemony. It has since downplayed this ambition. The image below captures this political development.

<https://www.cfr.org/background/made-china-2025-threat-global-trade>

Is 'Made in China 2025' a Threat to Global Trade?

The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) is a partisan cartel of elites who have serious business interests in China. Statements issued by the CFR always have a hidden agenda of some kind.

Those of us aged about 40 and older may recall first-hand, strong sentiments from *circa* 1985 to the early 1990s that many Westerners felt towards Japan and its massively expanding tech and financial services economy. Many Westerners were convinced that Japan would knock the West off its perch and use its economy to realize what it could not achieve during WW11 via warfare.

The Japanese in the Sunshine State: Development or Domination?

Jeremy B. Williams
University of New England, Australia

In May 1988, a public meeting was held in Miami, Queensland, where some 1,300 people were in attendance to discuss the so-called “Japanese invasion” of the Gold Coast. There was nothing on the agenda about civil defence and there was no sharpening of bayonets. The main source of disquiet was not the strength of the Japanese military, but of the Japanese yen.

Japan achieved mass success with technology and culture globally after the Second World War. Companies like Toyota, Fuji and Canon are synonymous with excellence, reliability and value-for-money. For many, the global popularity of Sushi bars is a metaphor for affection with Japan.

Japan never achieved global cultural or economic hegemony during the past century. In relative terms, Japan’s economic success peaked in the 1990s. It is never inevitable that a growing tiger economy will dominate the world based on its current trajectory. I cite Japan as case in point.

End of section review: **China's Clout**

Question		Yes or No or your own answer
1.	Did you understand most of the content in this section?	
2.	<p>Do you feel that the author is pushing a covert or overt personal agenda in this chapter that aims to forcibly guide the reader to think and/or act in a certain way?</p> <p>If you answer yes to the question above, you may wish to make a note in the space under this box, or in another space of agendas that you suspect. You may consider offering other comments such as concerns, insights and personal discoveries.</p>	
3.	Please make a note of any ideas or questions below that you plan to investigate in the future.	

Your free-willed thoughts and notes

.....

.....

.....

.....

Part seven Relations

China will never form a lasting friendship, based on trust, with a regional or global superpower in the foreseeable future. Regional powers include Japan, Russia and India. As a nation, China's people have never forgiven Japanese military occupation of the last century. This 'bad will' is reciprocated. India, a member of the BRICS pact, has not signed The Belt and Road Initiative. Tense territorial border disputes between China and India have a long history. Historically, China and Russia have never enjoyed excellent diplomatic relations. It is generally accepted that Russia's ruling oligarchy views Chinese hegemony as a potential threat to their traditional dominance in the central Eurasian region, *i.e.*, most nations ending in 'stan' such as Kazakhstan.

China has never enjoyed a continuous decade of excellent bilateral relations with the United States of America. According to official statements issued by senior Chinese Government officials, current bilateral relations between America and China are based overwhelmingly on common business interests as opposed to shared values, goodwill and ideological sentiment. One could argue that this 'business first, business always' mantra dominates China's bilateral diplomatic affairs with virtually all nations. Many political commentators portray China as a powerful pariah state. It is a ruthless business negotiator that shamelessly reneges on bilateral business contracts.

This is not a harsh assessment of China's global standing. The same could be said of other major global powers in Asia and the West. Smaller states are naturally weary of superpower nations.

Counterweighting

The notion of counterweight politics best explains China's elevated status in the world of geopolitics, trade and transnational commerce. On the one hand, most nations aim to enjoy favorable, harmonious trade relations with what is probably the world's largest economy. On the other hand, most nations are wary of China's potential to ruthlessly exert mass hegemony over geo-political trade affairs. India is a classic example. India is a member of the BRICS pact. It also has not signed to Belt and Road Initiative. India tries to balance its strategic interests with China and other powers such as America and Russia that supply India with quality arms. America is the second largest supplier of military technology to India (US Department of Defense, 2018).

China's relationship with its diaspora likewise has two sides. On one side of the coin, many, possibly most ethnic Chinese people are loyal to the homeland. They may send transfer payments home to relatives and purchase Made in China merchandise in loyalty to their motherland. On the other side of the coin, many political analysts claim that Beijing believes that they own the lives of all ethnic Chinese people – even those who are not citizens and have never lived in China.

In 2009, the Chinese Government arrested multiple Rio Tinto executives, including its Chief Iron Ore negotiator, Stern Hu – an Australian and Chinese dual national, apparently on spying charges. Western media speculate that this act was a ploy by China to intimidate business executives from

a smaller nation. Iron Ore is a strategic import for China – it underpins its rapid urban expansion program. It is in China's interests to extract the lowest price possible for this vital resource.

China's relations within its borders are complex and disharmonious. China annexed Tibet by force in 1951. It has routinely been accused of using ruthless violence to suppress the Uighur people of who are native to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China. Beijing has expressed displeasure with protests which take place in the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong. Such protests are illegal in Mainland China and may be dealt with by brute force. Relations with Taiwan have mostly ranged from poor to average since the 1970s. It is possible that China may invade Taiwan by force during the next decade.

America

Since around January 2017, China's political dealings with America's Executive have shaken the *status quo* of prior bilateral arrangements. Nowadays, America's trade delegations are spearheaded by Donald Trump at apex-level trade negotiation meetings. In contrast to previous American Heads of State, of living memory, Trump has independently established himself as a savvy, big-end-of-town, global businessman who drives a hard bargain. Over the past two years, President Trump has attempted, unsuccessfully, to negotiate a bilateral trade deal with China on multiple occasions. The inability of China and America to sign a trade deal is mainly attributed to the stubborn and tenacious negotiating skills of both delegations.

Readers with an interest in geo-politics and trade may consider this case study to be the most critical current issue. The influence of this dynamic may be profound if Donald Trump serves two Presidential terms. I theorize that Trump's election undermined the 70-year plan, shown overleaf. Beijing, the arch beneficiary, in part plotted this devious scheme behind-the-scenes.



China may need to carefully reconsider its relationship with American tech giants such as Google, Facebook and Apple should the Trump Administration serve two terms. Prior to January 2017, Silicon Valley tech giants were able to enjoy the 'best of both worlds' in their dealings with China. These tech giants were able to secure highly favorable business deals with China at America's expense. Simultaneously, they enjoyed the security of the backing of America's Intelligence Agencies. In a nutshell, they had first-class military backing and could not be bullied by China.

Trump's America-first, MAGA mantra will likely force these tech giants to choose sides. Beijing's history of ruthless, authoritarian, heavy-handed, nano-management of domestic commerce may shift the balance of power away from Beijing. The Trump Administration favors harmonious trade with China and most other nations. Ultimately, America's tech giants may still deal with China – but not at America's expense, especially for matters that undermine her national security.

Period

Deep State 70 Year Plan

Early 20th Century

US debt-consumerism economy established as the global economic engine.

1948

Marshall Plan designed to re-build Europe and elevate Western economies.

1948-2018

US fiat currency, debt-based economy designed to eventually self-destruct.

Debt laden US citizens enslaved to global banks.

21st
Century

Western centric powers aim to control Asia's political economy.

Abundant slave labor in Asia drives new global economic engine.

Post WW11

China, a nuclear power, resists Western military and economic dominance.

Western Deep Statists marry Chinese women to attempt Beijing infiltration.

Circa
21st
Century

China voluntarily aligns with corrupt Western Deep State leaders.

China, largest holder of US Treasury Bonds - emerging global economic power.

BRICS collective seeks to drive new global economic order.

China's One Belt, One Road and gold-backed Yuan aims to lead global affairs.



The Economist (1988), Re 2018



Case study Kangaroo kowtowing

Australia is arguably China's second most strategic trading partner in the long-term. Australia holds the world's largest reserves of gold, uranium and iron ore. China is the largest foreign investor in Australia. China's financial leverage in Australia creeps into the domain of academic freedom. In 2013, University of Sydney's President cancelled a planned visit by the Dalai Lama. This rare intervention quashed the right of academic staff who have prerogative to invite guest speakers. Vice Spence alleged that his executive order was based on 'campus security concerns'. In 2013, this university hosted the visit of the spiritual leader of Burma, Aung San Suu Kyi.

www.reuters.com/article/us-china-tibet-australia/australia-university-accused-of-bowing-to-china-by-barring-dalai-lama

Australia university accused of bowing to China by barring Dalai Lama

Sydney University, ranked in the world's top 50, canceled the June visit by the Nobel Peace laureate to avoid damaging China ties, including funding for its cultural Confucius Institute, Tibetan activists and Australian lawmakers said.

There are limits to the influence that Beijing can exert over countries such as Australia over trade issues that have multibillion-dollar consequences. Since 1989, the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) cartel has used academic fraud to scam billions of dollars from Chinese citizens. Most Chinese students are expelled from Australia after graduating from an Australian University. Australia's Governments claim that these graduates cannot stay in Australia because they cannot 'pass the English test'. The University of Sydney is the global marketing face of the IELTS human trafficking racket. It is possible that IELTS's frauds, a crime against humanity, may be resolved soon via high-level diplomacy – a bold outcome led by Beijing (see www.ielts.agency).

Part eight Environment

Toxic smog pollution is a serious problem in urban centers in China, especially Shanghai and Beijing. Much of this pollution comes from coal used in production plants and home furnaces. I foresee that environmental degradation is the co-major problem that undermines China's long-term prosperity. This intertwines with crises of China's political model and nepotist corruption.



Western media claim that the Chinese Government used 'cloud seeding' technologies to manage smog pollution and rain during the Beijing Olympics. The image below is a media article example.

<https://www.businessinsider.com/china-sets-aside-millions-to-control-the-rain-2016-7>

China spent millions on a shady project to control the weather ahead of the Beijing Olympics — and dozens of other countries are doing it too

Readers may freely investigate whether China uses weather manipulation technologies, such as a High-frequency Active Auroral Research Program (HAARP) to engineer climates.

Case study Educational indoctrination

I was teaching an English class to eight adult Chinese students at a college in 2015. None of the students knew each other prior to enrolment. They were from different provinces. One scholar was an import-export businessman. I asked them what their view was concerning mass smog pollution in China. Immediately, all eight Chinese nationals responded with an abstract adjective: 必须 价钱. I asked my class what this meant in English. The consensus was that the best translation was “necessary price”. They explained to me that China’s national mindset accepted that mass pollution is acceptable in China, because this is the price to pay for accelerated massive economic development. It was evident that these people had been subconsciously indoctrinated by their national education system and state-owned media. Their responses were automatic and one dimensional. No scholar could not offer a competing view to this national mantra.



Teaching Methodology

- **Rote Memorization and a focus on math, science and Chinese.**
- **Extensive test prep for middle school, high school and college entrance exam.**
- **Children have traditionally learned by repetition and memorizing material without asking questions.**

Chen (2015)

Perhaps mass pollution in China is a necessary price to pay for rapid development. This topic is not my forte. I question how many Chinese students are trained to freely form this view after consulting a range of opinions and evidence beyond those pushed by China’s state-owned media.

Part nine Debt

According to orthodox macroeconomics courses, public debt is a sound investment if the discounted values of the total positive returns exceed the discounted values of the total costs, including loan costs such as interest and opportunity costs. Put simply, if a debt funded collection of national projects returns \$100 million dollars in total benefits in 2019 prices and costs \$90 million dollars in 2019 prices, the decision to debt fund these national project was a wise choice.

It is possible that the Chinese Yuan may become the official or *de facto* global reserve currency prior to 2025. It is likely that this event will happen prior to 2050. This scenario is difficult to imagine in the current context. It would mean that consumers, business and governments would have confidence in a secretive national government that has recklessly polluted its capital cities, enslaved political prisoners and favored central planning Marxist projects, that enrich cronies, over free market forces. Of course, the current Western dominated political economy and reserve currency system was marginally better than the scenario that I describe above, pre 2017.

China's problem with debt will likely exist across the spectrum: households, corporations and national debt. Indicators, discussed overleaf, are cause for alarm. A major cultural problem that is pervasive in China is the love of gambling and casinos. Banks loans will likely be used on a large scale to fund stocks on China's rigged stock market. Let's call stock markets out for what they are. Rigged, thrill casinos that spin the ancient lie: 'money for nothing over here folks'. The odds favor the Ponzi scheme mastermind when the house of cards collapse – *i.e.* China's Central Bank.

Household debt

According to Clark & Dawson (2019), 60% of all global credit created over the past decade was loaned to Chinese residents. China's household debt at June 2018 is classifiable as follows:

- Auto loans 2%
- Other household consumption 3%
- Credit cards 14%
- Operational costs 22%
- Mortgage 59%.

China's household debt may be a sound investment if the non-mortgage borrowings component remains the minority component. Housing is generally a sound investment. I theorize that the net capitalized value of at least one million apartments in China is less than zero. Total liabilities to banks exceed resale values. Millions of ghost city apartments in China are starting to rot. They have perpetually remained vacant. Pipes are starting to rust, and façades are cracking and falling.



China's national mindset that obsesses over owning multiple properties may become a massive liability. Millions of overpriced ghost city apartments have never earned income revenue. Their architectural design is substandard. Slick real estate agents have conned many novice investors.

Corporate debt

According to Tan (2019), “Chinese companies are defaulting on their debts at an ‘unprecedented’ level”. This phenomenon is attributed to three main factors: the global economic slowdown, tighter monetary policy (cost of credit) and unmanageable debt at certain major corporations.

Chinese companies are defaulting on their debts at an ‘unprecedented’ level

PUBLISHED WED, MAR 20 2019 • 1:03 AM EDT | UPDATED WED, MAR 20 2019 • 2:00 AM EDT



Weizhen Tan
@WEIZENT

[/www.cnbc.com/2019/03/20/chinese-companies-had-record-amount-of-corporate-bond-defaults-in-2018.html](https://www.cnbc.com/2019/03/20/chinese-companies-had-record-amount-of-corporate-bond-defaults-in-2018.html)

KEY POINTS

- Defaults for Chinese corporate bonds — issued in both U.S. dollars and the Chinese yuan — soared last year, according to numbers from two banks.

The pace of Yuan denominated debt is growing exponentially. As reported by Tan,

Yuan-denominated debt rose to an “unprecedented” 119.6 billion yuan (\$17.8 billion) — four times more than 2017, according to a February report by Singapore bank DBS. Japanese bank Nomura’s estimates, provided to CNBC, were even higher, putting the size of defaults in onshore bonds — or yuan-denominated bonds — at 159.6 billion yuan (\$23.8 billion) last year. That number is roughly four times more than its 2017 estimate.

I concur with Tan that corporate debt problems in China are linked to global debt bubbles and the global slowdown. Debt problems in China are not unique to China. China cannot be blamed for this phenomenon. Corporate debt levels in China are a key indicator that economic commentators should follow in future months, years and decades. I caution that most government economic statistics and corporate accounting data is exaggerated or outright false. I draw on my global experience as a management accountant in the public and banking sectors.

National debt

I suspect that China's public debt is a problem of the current and future times. The magnitude of this problem is virtually impossible to quantify. I concur with Mourdoukoutas (2019) that it is not possible to have confidence in China's official public debt figures, as they are published by the Chinese Government. These figures are not audited by an independent external entity.

Nov 24, 2018, 12:58pm /www.forbes.com/sites/panosmourdoukoutas/2018/11/24/debt-not-trade-war

Debt, Not Trade War, Is China's Biggest Problem



Panos Mourdoukoutas Contributor

Markets

That isn't the situation with China's debt.

Officially, it is a small number: 47.60%. Unofficially, it's hard to figure it out. For a good reason: the government is both the lender and the borrower. One branch of the government lends money to another branch of government.

During November 2018, the Institute of International Finance estimated that China's debt to annual GDP was *circa* 300% (Strohecker, 2018). Analysts who have an interest in China's public debt levels are advised to synthesize figures from several quality independent sources and compare these figures to those reported by other sources.

Case study Predatory lending

There is a wise ancient parable that goes along the lines of this monologue:

If I owe you \$100 dollars, that's my problem.

If I owe you \$100 million dollars, that's your problem.

China owns approximately USD 1.2 Trillion (1,200,000,000,000) of sovereign American debt.

That's a problem of predatory lending. This situation is somewhat comparable to a tale of a shark financier loaning a young pensioner with a serious disability, whose net worth is zero, a 70-year, ten million dollars loan, at 10% interest, to take an around the world luxury holiday on the QE11.

<https://www.politico.com/story/2019/05/10/us-china-trade-tariffs-1422081>

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST

Will China use its \$1.2T of U.S. debt as firepower to fight the trade war?

By KAREN YEUNG | SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST | 05/10/2019 08:31 AM EDT

China's promise to strike back after U.S. President Donald Trump increased tariffs on US\$200 billion worth of Chinese goods on Friday has heightened uncertainty on how escalating trade tensions between the two countries will unravel and raised fears among investors and analysts of worst-case scenarios that will hurt global growth.

Unconscionable loans that have dark ulterior motives are not enforceable under civil laws. Watch this case. This geo-political reality will explode, one way or another. An international court may declare these loans *void ab initio*. A global debt jubilee may occur. It is unlikely that America will hand over California to China to settle this massive debt. And that's China's problem.

Part ten Political economy

This chapter contains the bulk of the challenges that undermine China realizing its maximum potential – politically and culturally. The influence of China's deeply flawed political economy permeates its social and cultural structures. The same could be said of most other nations.

China is a hybrid economy. An orthodox interpretation describes China as a centrally planned Marxist economy that aims to embed free market forces on its own terms. I extend this definition to include the word 'nepotist' into this mix. Corruption at the local, provincial and national level is rampant. Those offering the biggest bribes are the usual bloodline suspects at the apex – especially for the largest infrastructure projects. The super-rich get richer. Much like the West.

There is no free speech in China. To a large extent, free speech is an illusion in the West. A handful of interrelated, deeply partisan, corrupt media empires control print and television media in English-speaking countries such as America, Britain, Canada and Australia. And the British Broadcasting Corporation resembles China's state-owned media enterprises more so each year.

Free speech on the fringes exists in the West. I can finger IELTS as a racist, human trafficking mafia cartel, and I won't get sent to a Canberran gulag for reporting this truth. Not quite yet. YouTube and its corrupt algorithms have not yet fully censored alternative, truth media channels.

Political prisoners and slave gulags are a fact of life in China and North Korea. Sometimes I show English-speaking Chinese nationals the following Chinese script and ask them what they think:

法轮功

The instant responses that I receive are virtually identical “Ohhhh!! Evil cult!”. These people have been indoctrinated by China’s state media. They are frightened to say the noun ‘Falun Gong’. Once I showed this Chinese noun to a Chinese friend in public, discreetly, and she immediately looked around in fear, her face as red as her national flag. She was frightened that someone had seen her read this noun in public, as if she had committed a felony crime by merely reading.

During 2015, I was employed as an English language IELTS tutor at a Chinese family owned college. The bulk of my students were young adults from Mainland China. I recall asking these students what they thought about the Tiananmen Square incident from 1989. The faces of my entire class went blank. A few of them immediately responded with words such as “What’s that?”



Chinese national hero, Beijing 1989

I showed them on YouTube. None of them knew of the incident. These Chinese nationals agreed that they should not discuss this event and that YouTube stories were probably Western fakery.

China's judicial system is a farce, especially for the most serious crimes such as political extortion, kidnapping and multimillion dollar (Yuan equivalent) corporate bribery. It is well known that 'criminals' of the most serious kind (*e.g.* political extortion) are put before a judge once the sentence has been decided by Communist Party members. Kangaroo courts are a rubber stamp.

Marxist Studies research Centers and Departments are a staple at most of China's largest universities. This statement is merely an observation that does not translate to Western contexts.

School of Marxism Studies

en.xjtu.edu.cn/info/1005/1882.htm

History& Development

The development of Marxism studies of Xi'an Jiaotong University (XJTU) enjoys a long history. It was as early as in the year 1952 that the teaching and research office of Marxism studies was established, marking the debut of the journey of promoting Marxism studies of Jiaotong University.

It is technically an offence to not carry a national identity card in China. There are more than 100 million state owned surveillance cameras in China (NPR, 2013).



NPR (2013)

In 2017, the Huffington Post (2017) reported that the number of cameras was 176 million.

Google Dragonfly

Google China's notorious Dragon Fly project is worthy of its own sub-header in this chapter. This hyper-secretive project aims to create search engine algorithms in strict accordance with China's censorship guidelines. Furthermore, search engine responses offered by Google Dragonfly promote propaganda websites that flatter the Chinese Government and China at-large.

Project Dragonfly sounds much like Google's global agenda nowadays. Recently I tried to obtain a range of research articles that supports or debunks Global Warming Theory. Using Google.com and Google Scholar I could not find any peer-reviewed research articles on the first five pages of both search engine options that debunk Global Warming Theory as a Deep State carbon tax scam. A large body of such research exists. Google only showcases pro Global Warming research.

The New York Times

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/08/16/technology/google-employees-protest-search-censored-china.html>

Google Employees Protest Secret Work on Censored Search Engine for China

The internal dissent over Dragonfly comes on the heels of the [employee protests over Google's involvement](#) in the Pentagon project to use artificial intelligence. After Google [said](#) it would not renew its contract with the Pentagon, it unveiled a series of ethical principles governing its use of A.I.

The image overleaf is an extract letter from Google staff to Google's executive management.

To make ethical choices, Googlers need to know what we're building. Right now we don't. So we, the undersigned, are calling for a Code Yellow¹ on Ethics & Transparency at Google.

Our industry has entered a new era of ethical responsibility: the choices we make matter on a global scale. **Yet most of us only learned about project Dragonfly through news reports early August.** Dragonfly is reported to be an effort to provide Search and personalized mobile news to China, in compliance with Chinese government censorship and surveillance requirements. Eight years ago, as Google pulled censored websearch out of China, Sergey Brin explained the decision, saying "in some aspects of [government] policy, particularly with respect to censorship, with respect to surveillance of dissidents, I see some earmarks of totalitarianism." Dragonfly and Google's return to China raise urgent moral and ethical issues, the substance of which we are discussing elsewhere.

Here, we address an underlying structural problem: currently we do not have the information required to make ethically-informed decisions about our work, our projects, and our employment. That the decision to build Dragonfly was made in secret, and progressed even with the AI Principles in place makes clear that the Principles alone are not enough. **We urgently need more transparency, a seat at the table, and a commitment to clear and open processes: Google employees need to know what we're building.**

In the face of these significant issues, **we, the undersigned, are calling for a Code Yellow addressing Ethics and Transparency**, asking leadership to work with employees to implement concrete transparency and oversight processes, including the following:

1. An ethics review structure that includes rank and file employee representatives;
2. The appointment of ombudspeople, with meaningful employee input into their selection;
3. A clear plan for transparency sufficient to enable Googlers an individual ethical choice about what they work on; and
4. The publication of "ethical test cases", an ethical assessment of Dragonfly, Maven, and Airgap GCP with respect to the AI Principles; and regular, official, internally visible communications and assessments regarding any new areas of substantial ethical concern.

Signed,

¹ A Code Yellow is a standardized process in Engineering for addressing new or long-simmering business-critical problems that span multiple groups. A Code Yellow includes: an executive responsible for the process; an overall owner; a clear list of objectives to be resolved before closing the Code Yellow; and weekly (or more frequent) updates to any interested parties.

Social credits

According to mainstream Western media reports, China is establishing a 'social credit' system that ranks citizens based on net points earned for good and bad behavior.

BUSINESS
INSIDER

<https://www.businessinsider.com/china-social-credit-system-punishments-and-rewards-explained-2018-4>

China has started ranking citizens with a creepy 'social credit' system — here's what you can do wrong, and the embarrassing, demeaning ways they can punish you

Alexandra Ma Oct. 29, 2018, 12:06 PM

Using your own research skills, you should be able to access unofficial English language translations online. I encourage people to use their own discretion to validate the credibility of the source and the likely accuracy of the Chinese to English translation.

Core Structural Documents of the Social Credit System

<https://www.chinalawtranslate.com/en/social-credit-documents/>

名称	发布单位	日期
关于实行行政审批中公民、企事业单位和社会组织基本信息共享的通知	中央编办（国务院审改办）发展改革委 公安部 民政部 工商总局	2017/4/6
Guiding Opinion on Accelerating the Advance of the "Several Certificates in One" reform	General Office of the State Council	2017/5/5
Guiding Opinions of the State Council on Actively Advancing the "Internet +" Movement	State Council	2015/07/04
国务院关于“先照后证”改革后 加强事中事后监管的意见	State Council	2015/11/03
The General Office of the State Council's Several Opinions on Using Big Data to Strengthen Market Entity Services and Monitoring	General Office of the State Council	2015/11/13

An open-access journal article by Kostka (2019) outlines details about this project. Publishing an academic paper in China that flatters the Chinese Government would likely earn points. Criticizing Chinese Government policy would likely lower a score. It may even attract more dire outcomes – depending on the content of the paper and the context.

Facial recognition technology

The Chinese Government uses public surveillance cameras to track its citizens. Street arrests occur if a camera detects a wanted person. Such systems exist at airports in other countries.



By Paul Mozur

April 14, 2019

[阅读简体中文版](#)

[閱讀繁體中文版](#)

[nytimes.com/2019/04/14/technology/china-surveillance-artificial-intelligence-racial-profiling](https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/14/technology/china-surveillance-artificial-intelligence-racial-profiling)

Now, documents and interviews show that the authorities are also using a vast, secret system of advanced facial recognition technology to track and control the Uighurs, a [largely Muslim minority](#). It is the first known example of a government intentionally using artificial intelligence for racial profiling, experts said.

Endgame

Recent public statements made by Chinese multibillionaire Jack Ma may give insight into the type of gulag matrix system that is the endgame for China's massive labor force and its subjects.

Jack Ma defends the 'blessing' of a 12-hour working day

🕒 15 April 2019

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-47934513>



The Chinese billionaire and co-founder of the online shopping giant Alibaba has continued to argue for a 9am to 9pm working day, and a six-day week.

How interesting that the Chinese Government should name its shopping empire "Alibaba".

'Alibaba and his 40 thieves' are their inspiration. Ma's net worth is around USD40 billion.

Chinese wisdom

China's Government has perpetually banned Facebook in China. In 2013, the South China Morning Post reported that this ban was lifted from the "Shanghai free-trade zone" (Chen, 2013).

THE NEW NEW WORLD

The New York Times

A Generation Grows Up in China Without Google, Facebook or Twitter

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/08/06/technology/china-generation-blocked-internet.html>



Those who follow the fate of Facebook, and other social media empires such as Twitter, may concur that the reasons behind China's Facebook wisdom are unfolding in the public domain.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/12/19/technology/dc-sues-facebook-cambridge-analytica.html>

The New York Times

Facebook Sued by District of Columbia Over Cambridge Analytica

Famed public speaker David Icke (2017) claims Facebook's agenda is a covert global spy network.

Case study Hanyu Pinyin 汉语拼音方案

The complexity of the Chinese character system is a factor that may inhibit China's attempt to dominate the global economy. A natural advantage of Latin alphabet languages, such as English, is that they are represented by a set of 26 or so letters. Typing www. etc does not translate in Chinese. Modern Standard Chinese by comparison, is largely based on a character memorization system that cannot represent a sound using one keystroke. Most Chinese primary school children have memorized at least 10, 000 characters. This reality is not a criticism or any party's fault.



It appears that the Chinese language is bending to suit European languages, especially English. The image above from the Changjiang Daily News is one example of millions of adaptations.

The Pinyin system is a method that enables Chinese speakers/writers to construct Chinese words using an abbreviated code system to construct a full Chinese character or set of characters. It is easy to find instructions about Pinyin using search engines such as Bing.

Part eleven Averageness

Compared to many other nations, the quality of many export goods from China are no better than average. I fondly recall living in an urban inner-city tower block between 2005 and 2015. The garbage disposal in the basement was shared by 110 apartments. A week never went by where I did not see some type of Made in China white-good, that looked new and solid, disposed in the trash. Adjustable tall plastic fans of the \$29.99 variety were common weekly inclusions in our trash cans. Everything was in good working order, except its broken neck.

Many Chinese nationals were more suspicious of Chinese health, beauty and food products than I was pre 2015. I recall sitting at a bus stop in 2015 with a friend from China. I was drinking a delicious made in China Hazelnut Milk Tea. She said to me – “Jay, I would never drink that Tea – no one in China trusts that brand”. I responded, “Oh, I drink one each day, and I am still breathing. Just”. I vividly recall her deeply concerned facial expression and response. She said “Seriously, Jay, please don’t even drink what is left in the container – throw the rest in the trash can beside you. That brand would stick any poison in their recipe to cut costs”. I responded: “But it has a Chinese Quality Control sticker on it”. Her response was “That means nothing in China. That accreditation label is fake and is authorized by no one, but the drink manufacturer”.


Please don’t take this anecdotal story, above, as an anti-China rant. I still love to buy Chinese bubble teas such as those from the Gong Cha chain, Taiwan and some from mainland China.

Baby-milk formula

The infant milk poison formula scandal became a global media sensation story during 2008. Those not familiar with the story can easily find accounts using online search engine and search words such as “China infant baby formula milk scandal 2008”. According to Bloomberg Business News (2019), Chinese baby milk formula still has serious credibility issues among Chinese consumers.



10 years after 6 children were killed and 300,000 others were poisoned, parents continue to distrust local brands.

More than a decade after tainted infant milk powder in China killed six children and exposed institutional  neglect of food safety, Chinese parents still don't trust local companies to feed their babies.

Please always keep an open-mind and avoid false generalizations based on an isolated incident.

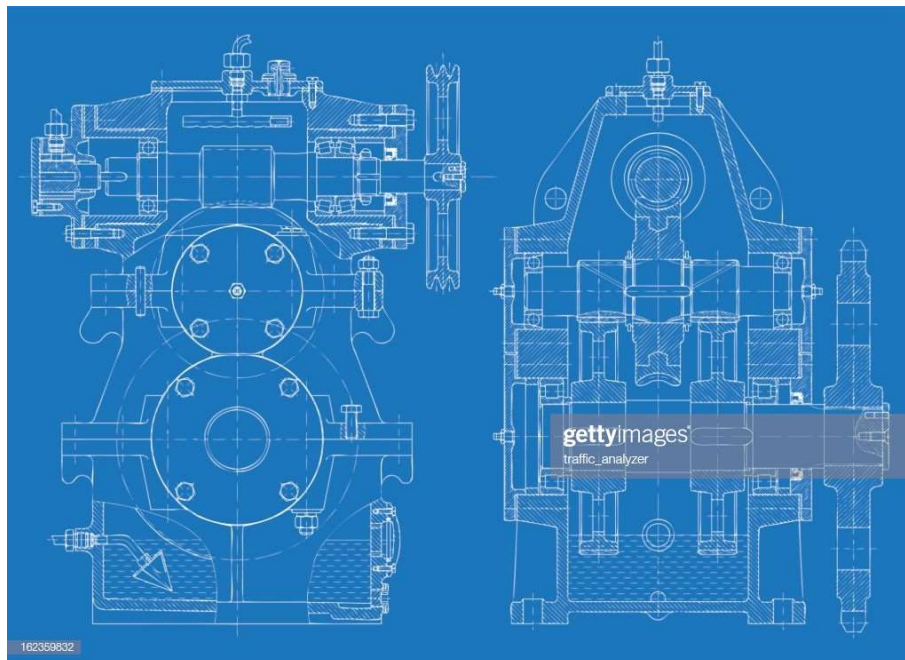
One rotten mandarin in a basket does not mean that the other mandarins are not worth eating.



Copy-and-paste

Xi Jinping are you listening? I wish your mighty nation and champion people stratospheric success. Eternally. I respectfully offer one core message. 作弊永远不会繁荣

Cheats may prosper in the short run. They never reach their maximum potential in the long run.



Lack of respect for intellectual property is one of the biggest problems that undermines China's success. Stealing the blueprints from other nation's innovations is never clever. By the time the blueprint is decoded, the author of the blueprint has moved to a higher phase. And you can never fully understand a blueprint that was authored by an external party who does not like you.

China's copy-and-paste 'bad karma' stymies intellectual advancement in this nation. Let's call out copy-and-paste culture for what it is. A toxic intersection of greed, rudeness and laziness.

Case study False economy

Many shoppers select the cheapest option because that purchase inflicts less damage on their purse or wallet than more expensive options. This may be true in the short term, but not necessarily in the long term. Consider the example of a pair of Dr. Martens Boots (left, below).



From experience, I have found that a pair of Dr. Martens boots can easily last five years, if they are worn daily and treated with respect. This view is not a sponsored statement. Cheaper substitutes tend to last no more than one year. A pair of Dr. Martens costs about double the price of cheaper substitutes. A pair of Dr. Martens that last five years costs around USD\$200. Five cheaper substitutes that cost USD\$100 will cost \$500 over five years – if I replace them annually.

Buying quality products that last longer may be a smart choice for another reason. I spend five years wearing a shoe that looks good and feels good. Buying something cheaper may save me money in the short term, but I don't feel as good and I don't look as good. The choice is yours.

Part twelve Nepotism

It is virtually inevitable that China will eventually self-destruct, one way or another, unless it roots out nepotism, cronyism and corruption. This is an observation from historical cycles, that seem to keep repeating themselves. Nepotist economies rarely deliver major infrastructure projects and social policies that strive to improve the quality of life for a community, nation or the planet. The mindset that prevails on project committees is “what’s in it for me, my friends and family?”.

The endemic problem of corruption and state-sponsored crime is a reality of China’s political economy. Some child kidnapping crimes, human trafficking and organ trafficking routes are sponsored by government backed mafia cartels. This is more likely to occur at the provincial level.

Many wealthy businesspersons and senior government officials purchase A level High School Diplomas for their children who never attended their exams or failed their exams. It is possible to bribe local Communist Party officials to obtain a highly competitive public sector job.



Sinosphere
Dispatches From China

The New York Times

<https://sinosphere.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/11/28/corruption-scandal-hits-one-of-chinas-top-universities/>

Corruption Scandal Hits One of China’s Top Universities

BY AUSTIN RAMZY NOVEMBER 28, 2013 4:56 AM 8

Of course, these activities are the norm in many, and possibly most nations, to varying degrees.

Dynasties

Discussion on this page is probably the most subjective in this book. In a similar vein to the Western political economy, China's apex political structure is led by an ancient dynastic bloodline. Many geopolitical observers include the Li Dynasty as the only Asian bloodline with a seat at the Table of 13 bloodline families that dominate world affairs. Details of the Li bloodline are exceptionally difficult to decode, especially for non-speakers of Chinese languages. 'Leaders' like Chinese Premier Xi Jinping are probably nothing more than replaceable spokespersons and actors for the true power in the throne – unless he is a bloodline member of the Li Dynasty.

Dynastic North Korean leader, Kim Jong-un is possibly a front for an Asian Dynasty, such as a Manchurian Dynasty that claims parts of: the Koreas, North Eastern China, Mongolia and Japan.



Japan Times (2019)

Kim Jong-Un's dress code possibly boasts his mafia crime boss status of the Manchuria region.

Death penalty

Over the past decade, China's 'justice system' has imposed the death penalty on hundreds of government officials who hold medium to high rank in the Communist Party. Chinese State News and global media reports allege that these people were charged with serious corruption offences.

China executes corrupt Hangzhou and Suzhou officials

🕒 19 July 2011

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-14197485>

China has executed two officials from eastern cities after convicting them of corruption.

Xu Maiyong, a former vice-mayor of Hangzhou, and Jiang Renjie, who was vice-mayor of Suzhou, were put to death after their appeals were rejected.

Officials said Xu and Jiang took almost 300m yuan (\$46m; £29m) by embezzling and taking bribes.

Corruption is one of the main causes of public discontent in China. Hundreds of officials are convicted every year.



Executive corruption is the norm in China. China rarely, if ever, executes Communist Party officials merely because they are corrupt. There is always more to the story. A convicted official's corruption may have encroached the territorial business rackets of a higher ranking official. The official may have transacted with a corrupt foreign official – without Beijing's permission.

Case study Human indexes

National performance indexes may provide a useful point of reference to evaluate a nation's global standing compared to other sovereign nation-states. Please consider these examples.

Transparency International – Corruption Perception Index 2018

<https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018>

#	COUNTRY	REGION	2018	2017	2016	2015
87	China	Asia Pacific	39	41	40	37

China is ranked 87 out of 180 for 2018 and scored 39 out of 100. A rank of 1 is the highest position.

A score of 100 is a perfect score. By global standards China is ranked middle by this index.

World Economic Forum Rankings 2018

Country	GLOBAL INDEX		ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
	Rank	Score (0–1)	Rank	Score (0–1)	Rank	Score (0–1)
China	103	0.673	86	0.653	111	0.958

www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2018.pdf

HEALTH AND SURVIVAL		POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	
Rank	Score (0–1)	Rank	Score (0–1)
149	0.915	78	0.164

The world economic forum ranks China in the middle to bottom half of its global index for the human development categories shown above. Further to discussion in Part 2, indexes provide one secondary source reference to evaluate the performance of China and other nations. Primary data such as interviews with people, *i.e.* witnesses, may provide more meaningful insight.

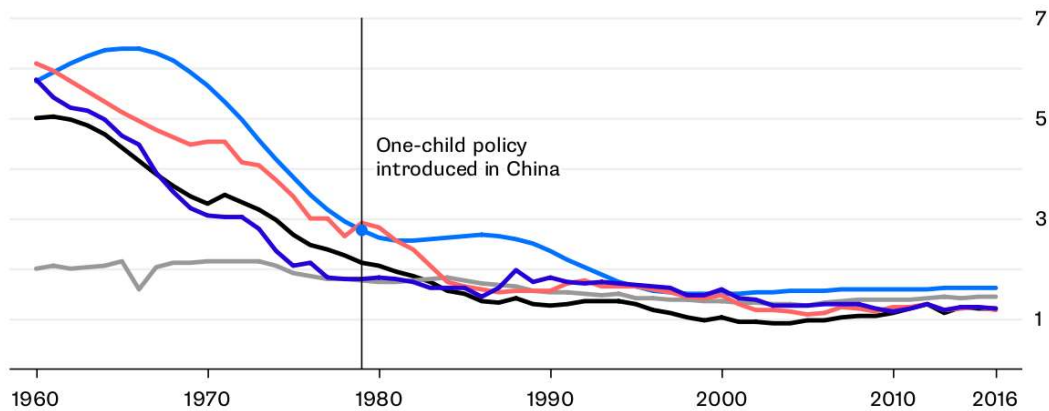
Part thirteen Demographics

China's demographic makeup is a challenge that can probably be remedied in the medium to long term. China officially promoted its 'One Child Policy' from 1979 to 2013. As shown by the graph below, China's fertility rate has plunged since 1979.

Birth Rates Haven't Just Fallen in China

Total fertility rate*

■ China ■ Hong Kong ■ Japan ■ South Korea ■ Singapore



*Represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years.

Sources: World Bank, United Nations Population Division

BloombergOpinion

China faces a quandary comparable to other countries such as Japan who have recorded declining birth rates over multiple decades. By *circa* 2050, China may have one working, tax-paying adult for each retired person. This fate can be turned around via an increased birth rate or immigration. China's very high population probably eliminates the immigration option. Robot technologies may be an option, if administered transparently and humanely.

China also risks a 'brain drain' epidemic. Many of China's best scholars prefer to study in the West and not return. China's authoritarian, slave matrix system does not foster a meritocratic society.

Case study Capital flows

China's demographic challenges extend to the outflow of financial capital from Chinese residents. This problem is difficult to quantify, as no independent authority reports these figures. In contrast to most countries, China imposes capital outflow controls on residents.

<https://www.merics.org/cn/node/7116>



Why China has to fear a second wave of capital flight

2018-05-28

Maximilian Kärnfelt

There are many indications that China could suffer a second round of capital flight. Interest rates in Western economies are up, and Chinese savers don't have access to favorable rates at home. Fears of tax increases or currency devaluation are other factors that might drive wealthy Chinese to try to move their capital abroad and circumvent the government's strict capital controls.

Local private and institutional investors are traditionally wary of authoritarian governments that administer behind-closed-door 'justice' systems and policy derivation mechanisms. China has a massive diaspora that invests trillions of dollars each decade. This diaspora is not subject to China's foreign investment controls. A significant proportion of this population choose to not invest in China as a matter of principle. The same situation applies for offshore investors. China's deeply corrupt, authoritarian regime and its rigid financial regulation systems scares away potential offshore investors who prefer bureaucratic transparency (*e.g.* Wang, 2013).

Part fourteen Artificiality

Perceptions that China is the home of fake runs deep, especially for fashion. It is widely accepted that China and most countries routinely publish fake economic data (*e.g.* Wallace, 2014).



Damage is inflicted on an economy and a nation's people when endemic fakery is a national norm. Much open-access financial literature investigates how so-called 'Artificial Intelligence' software algorithms drive Shanghai stock prices to rise or fall as desired (*e.g.* Li *et al.*, 2017). Sneaky AI software can create a 'flash crash' at the millisecond when a stockholder sells. AI restore the price back to the record high a millisecond later. Small stockholders are always losers.



Again, there is evidence that this deceitful AI practice occurs in other nations stock markets.

Many businesses in China that trade overseas hire Anglo adult actors, mostly male, as background extras to enhance their image, when they host VIP business guests. Apparently, the image of a visible number of westerners in suits and ties, tapping away at their keyboards, enhances the prestige of the host. Hosts do not want guests to know that these 'workers' are phony baloney.

Perception of success

[/www.businessinsider.com/inside-chinas-rent-a-foreigner-industry-2017](http://www.businessinsider.com/inside-chinas-rent-a-foreigner-industry-2017)

It's not uncommon for Chinese companies to hire foreigners, especially white Westerners, to represent them in public relations-type roles. Many Chinese equate Caucasian faces with business success and a global outlook.

For decades, products made in China but associated with foreign elements - such as a Western-sounding name or being endorsed by a Caucasian model - have been seen as superior. REUTERS/David Gray

Such stunts are possibly harmless. These acts are lawful, the actors are paid handsomely, and no one is hurt. Perhaps people do get damaged, in other ways. Many individuals and businesspeople instinctively distrust people who are known to lie or exaggerate. What else might be fake about companies who hire phony baloney western 'staff'? Are their accounting books also bogus?

The problems resulting from such deceptions are probably minor if they are limited to fake acting. Many financially honest, worthwhile businesses and celebrities engage in a little bit of the 'fake it until you make it' charade. There may be deeper issues about race and national dignity at stake.

End of section review: China's Course

Question		Yes or No or your own answer
1.	Did you understand most of the content in this section?	
2.	<p>Do you feel that the author is pushing a covert or overt personal agenda in this chapter that aims to forcibly guide the reader to think and/or act in a certain way?</p> <p>If you answer yes to the question above, you may wish to make a note in the space under this box, or in another space of agendas that you suspect. You may consider offering other comments such as concerns, insights and personal discoveries.</p>	
3.	Please make a note of any ideas or questions below that you plan to investigate in the future.	

Your free-willed thoughts and notes

.....

.....

.....

.....

Choosing Trade wars

Buy local campaigns are one way to support your local economy or favored foreign economy. An example is buying a coffee from a local family owned coffee shop rather than a global chain. You may support and promote a city (*e.g.* Las Vegas), region (*e.g.* Macau) or nation (*e.g.* Laos).



Supporting your favorite economy is not always easy. Sometimes there is less choice, or the price is higher. Small, family owned companies often deliver higher standards. Compare the quality of a burger served at a global chain to a burger made at a family owned restaurant by the beach.

Protect your interests: Think long term

The cheaper option is not always best in the long run. Many retailers who set low prices aim to 'kill' all competition. After the competition is defeated, they may raise prices by *e.g.* 1000%.

Monopoly plotting



Kill the competition, then



change prices overnight.

Case study Patriotic promotions

Explore lovable Laos ມືອງລາວ 老挝



CNN



Lady Luck La\$ Vega\$

Mone¥ Magic Macau



Conclusion

9 of David Copperfield's Most Memorable Illusions

2. WALKING THROUGH THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA



Raga (2016)

China's phenomenal economic success of recent decades is a two-sided banknote. On one side of the Yuan, many people living in polluted urban cities are earning quality hard currency that enables them to enjoy rapid social mobility. On the other side of the 'redback', my term, the vast bulk of this wealth is created by the China's silent sweatshop majority. Don't expect to read about China's slave-hell gulags any time soon in this nation's state-owned propaganda press.

I suspect that Australia and Canada are the wild card nations to watch in the coming decade. These jewels in the Brexiting British Crown hold more than half of the world's unmined: gold, uranium and iron ore. Enough to feed a predatory dragon and possibly the planet.

Australia and Canada are military minions. They must choose their protector wisely: China, America or leftover scraps of the EU. The latter two are wild cards. China's *modus operandi* is unlikely to change any time soon. The Trump card administration may offer a superior business model with its emphasis on reviving domestic manufacturing. In contrast to European nations, America has the means to realize food, water, energy and military security. Too many jobs in Britain and the EU rely on London as capital of the near-defunct parasitic SWIFT financial system.

Does charming China have the capacity to lead our world towards a new golden age? Absolutely. Parts 1 and 3 to 6 of this book showcase the formulaic variables for such stratospheric success.

Will China do so? Unlikely. Please Li clan if you read this prove me wrong. I dare you. 我求求你.

Case study Red apple

Media reports often *claim* that the labor standards and policies of American tech giant Apple bears little resemblance to America's health and safety labor laws at-large. Images below are illustration examples of thousands of mainstream articles that make similar claims.

www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2018/01/07/suicide-chinese-iphone-factory-reignites-concern-working-conditions/

Suicide at Chinese iPhone factory reignites concern over working conditions **The Telegraph**

How the iPhone Helps Perpetuate Slavery Modern-Day

09/11/2014 04:37 pm ET | Updated Nov 10, 2014

www.huffpost.com/entry/how-the-iphone_b_5800262?guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xlLnV

The iPhone 6 is coming out soon. But you don't need one. Your lining up to buy Apple's latest product is enabling their abuse of workers around the world, including in the United States. Of course, Apple isn't the only one guilty of this. The HP laptop I'm using to write

I use the adjective 'claim' in the paragraph above. It is difficult for consumers of news media to know whether media stories are exaggerated or fake. News publishers such as the Huffington Post and The Guardian tread carefully when publishing information that may damage the brand of a global giants such as Apple. In less subtle terms, I suspect that there is some truth to these stories, otherwise, Apple would likely sue these news publishers. This is merely a suspicion. The best way to know what goes on in offshore Apple plants is to consult a range of primary evidence, such as interviews with former Apple China staff who are not frightened to speak on the record.

End of book review: Red Panda Fate?

Question		Yes or No or your own answer
1.	Did you understand most of the content in this book?	
2.	<p>Do you feel that the author is pushing a covert or overt personal agenda in this chapter that aims to forcibly guide the reader to think and/or act in a certain way?</p> <p>If you answer yes to the question above, you may wish to make a note in the space under this box, or in another space of agendas that you suspect. You may consider offering other comments such as concerns, insights and personal discoveries.</p>	
3.	Please make a note of any ideas or questions below that you plan to investigate in the future.	

Your free-willed thoughts and notes

.....

.....

.....

.....

References

ADV China (2018), *Are NEW Chinese buildings really FALLING DOWN?*,
<www.youtube.com/watch?v=XopSDJq6w8E>. Viewed 12 May 2019.

Australian Government (2016), *China – Outbound and inbound international students*,
<https://internationaleducation.gov.au/research/Research-Snapshots/Documents/China_outbound%20and%20inbound%20tertiary%20students.pdf>.
Viewed 14 May 2019.

BBC (2011), *China executes corrupt Hangzhou and Suzhou officials*,
<<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-14197485>>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

BBC (2019), *Jack Ma defends the 'blessing' of a 12-hour working day*,
<<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-47934513>>. Viewed 12 May 2019.

Beckley, M. (2011), 'China's Century? Why America's Edge Will Remain', *International Security*, 36(3), 41–78. <mitpressjournals.org/doi/pdfplus/10.1162/ISEC_a_00066>. Viewed 13 May 2019.

Bloomberg news (2019), *China's Lethal Milk Scandal Reverberates a Decade Later*,
<www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-01-21/china-s-lethal-milk-scandal-reverberates-a-decade-later>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

Brodwin, E. (2016), *China spent millions on a shady project to control the weather ahead of the Beijing Olympics — and dozens of other countries are doing it too*, Viewed 14 May 2019.
<www.businessinsider.com/china-sets-aside-millions-to-control-the-rain-2016-7>.

Chen, G. (2013), *China to lift ban on Facebook – but only within Shanghai free-trade zone*,

<www.scmp.com/news/china/article/1316598/exclusive-china-lift-ban-facebook-only-within-shanghai-free-trade-zone>. Viewed 11 May 2019.

Chen, J. (2015), *School system in China*,

<www.slideshare.net/sulaoshi/school-system-of-china>. Viewed 11 May 2019.

China Law Translate (2019), *Legal Documents Related to the Social Credit System*,

<www.chinalawtranslate.com/en/social-credit-documents/>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

Clark, H. and Dawson, J. (2019), *Could Rising Household Debt Undercut China's Economy?*,

<<https://libertystreeteconomics.newyorkfed.org/2019/02/could-rising-household-debt-undercut-chinas-economy.html>>. Viewed 12 May 2019.

Conger, K. and Wakabayashi, D. (2018), *Google Employees Protest Secret Work on Censored Search Engine for China*, <<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/08/16/technology/google-employees-protest-search-censored-china.html>>. Viewed 12 May 2019.

Council on Foreign Relations (2019), *Is 'Made in China 2025' a Threat to Global Trade?*,

<www.cfr.org/background/made-china-2025-threat-global-trade>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

Fox, J. (2018), *Ending China's Birth Limits Won't Bring a Baby Boom*,

<www.bloomberg.com/opinion/articles/2018-05-21/ending-china-s-birth-limits-won-t-bring-a-baby-boom>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

Frenkel, S. & Rosenberg, M. (2018), *Facebook Sued by District of Columbia Over Cambridge Analytica*, Viewed 14 May 2019.

<www.nytimes.com/2018/12/19/technology/dc-sues-facebook-cambridge-analytica.html>.

Fullerton, J. (2018), *Suicide at Chinese iPhone factory reignites concern over working conditions*, <www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2018/01/07/suicide-chinese-iphone-factory-reignites-concern-working-conditions/>. Viewed 16 May 2019.

Garber, J. (2017), *Ethereum flash-crashes to \$13 before bouncing back to \$296*, <www.businessinsider.com/ethereum-price-flash-crash-2017-6>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

Government of China (2019), *Belt and road initiative*, <<http://english.gov.cn/beltAndRoad/>>. Viewed 12 May 2019

Gibson, C. (2014), *How the iPhone Helps Perpetuate Modern-Day Slavery*, <https://www.huffpost.com/entry/how-the-iphone_b_5800262>. Viewed 16 May 2019.

Grenoble, R. (2017), *Welcome To The Surveillance State: China's AI Cameras See All*, Viewed 12 May 2019.
<www.huffpost.com/entry/china-surveillance-camera-big-brother_n_5a2ff4dfe4b01598ac484acc>.

Hawkins, A. (2016), *The ancient 'Silk Road' is back in business as new train connects China to Tehran*, Viewed 14 May 2019.
<www.theverge.com/2016/2/15/10999826/first-train-iran-china-silk-road-trade-route>.

Icke, D. (2017), *Monsters Inc - Amazon, Google and Facebook - David Icke Dot-Connector*, <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ublZVGTirlo>>. Viewed 11 May 2019.

International Monetary Fund (2018), *IMF COUNTRY FOCUS: China's Economic Outlook in Six Charts*, Viewed 13 May 2019. <www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2018/07/25/na072618-chinas-economic-outlook-in-six-charts>.

Japan Times (2019), *North Korea's Kim all smiles as his armored train arrives in Russia for first summit with Putin*, Viewed 13 May 2019. <www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/04/25/asia-pacific/politics-diplomacy-asia-pacific/kim-smiles-armored-train-arrives-russia-putin-summit/#.XNqBbI5KjIV>.

Jennings, R. (2017), *China Is Giving More Foreign Aid Than It Gets*, <<https://www.forbes.com/sites/ralphjennings/2017/12/22/china-is-giving-more-foreign-aid-than-it-gets/#441c0e354f35>>. Viewed 13 May 2019.

Jericho, J. (2019), *Deep state playbook 101: 101 ways that globalists depopulate and enslave humanity*, <<https://journalistethics.com/>>. Viewed 11 May 2019.

Kärnfelt, M. (2018), *Why China has to fear a second wave of capital flight*, <<https://www.merics.org/cn/node/7116>>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

Kostka, G. (2019), 'China's social credit systems and public opinion: Explaining high levels of approval', *New Media & Society*, <<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1461444819826402>>. Viewed 15 May 2019.

Li, A. *et al.* (2017), 'Market Manipulation Detection Based on Classification Methods', *Procedia Computer Science*, 122, pp. 788–795, Viewed 14 May 2019, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877050917326868/pdf?md5=18e53e93878ab9f52ea1774ee23704b1&pid=1-s2.0-S1877050917326868-main.pdf&_valck=1>.

Ma, A. (2018), *China has started ranking citizens with a creepy 'social credit' system — here's what you can do wrong, and the embarrassing, demeaning ways they can punish you*, <<https://www.businessinsider.com/china-social-credit-system-punishments-and-rewards-explained-2018-4>>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

Ministry of Cultural Development – China (2019), *Comparison between East and West calculation tools – People centered Chinese mathematics*, Viewed 10 May 2019.

<english.shenmojiaoyu.com/index.php?m=content&c=index&a=show&catid=14&id=206>.

Ministry External Relations (2019) *BRICS*, <www.brics.itamaraty.gov.br>. Viewed 1 January 2019.

Mourdoukoutas, P. (2018), *Debt, Not Trade War, Is China's Biggest Problem*,

<<https://www.forbes.com/sites/panosmourdoukoutas/2018/11/24/debt-not-trade-war-is-chinas-biggest-problem/#4009784a4c4d>>. Viewed 12 May 2019.

Mozur, P. (2019), *One Month, 500,000 Face Scans: How China Is Using A.I. to Profile a Minority*,

<<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/14/technology/china-surveillance-artificial-intelligence-racial-profiling.html>>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

NPR (2013), *In China, Beware: A Camera May Be Watching You*,

<<https://www.npr.org/2013/01/29/170469038/in-china-beware-a-camera-may-be-watching-you>>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

O'Connor, J. and Robertson, E. (2004), *Chinese Numerals*, Viewed 10 May 2019.

<http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/history/HistTopics/Chinese_numerals.html>.

Pakiam, R. (2019), *China Is on a Big Gold-Buying Spree*,

<<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-04-07/china-continues-gold-buying-sprees-as-pboc-adds-for-fourth-month>>. Viewed 10 May 2019.

Raga, S. (2016), *9 of David Copperfield's Most Memorable Illusions*, Viewed 13 May 2019.

<<http://mentalfloss.com/article/85895/9-david-copperfields-most-memorable-illusions>>.

Ramzy, A. (2013), *Corruption scandal hits one of China's top universities*,
<www.nytimes.com/?action=click&contentCollection=World®ion=TopBar&module=Homepage-Title&pgtype=Blogs>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

Ringen, S. (2016), *The Perfect Dictatorship: China in the 21st Century*, Hong Kong, Hong Kong University Press, <<https://hkupress.hku.hk/pro/con/1576.pdf>>. Viewed 10 May 2019.

Saint Louis University (2019) *Chinese Rod Numerals*, Viewed 14 May 2019.
<<https://mathstat.slu.edu/~clair/history/presentations/ChineseRodNumerals.pdf>>.

Schiff Gold (2019), *China Increases Official Gold Reserves for Third Straight Month as Anti-Dollar Push Continues*,
<<https://schiffgold.com/key-gold-news/china-increases-official-gold-reserves-for-third-straight-month-as-anti-dollar-push-continues/>>. Viewed 10 May 2019.

Strohecker, K. (2018), *Emerging economies see debt rise \$1 trillion in second quarter, face record redemptions: IIF*, <www.reuters.com/article/us-global-markets-debt-iif-idUSKCN1NJ2IT>. Viewed 11 May 2019.

Tan, W. (2019), *Chinese companies are defaulting on their debts at an 'unprecedented' level*,
<www.cnn.com/2019/03/20/chinese-companies-had-record-amount-of-corporate-bond-defaults-in-2018.html>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

Taylor, R. (2015), *Australia university accused of bowing to China by barring Dalai Lama*,
<<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-tibet-australia/australia-university-accused-of-bowing-to-china-by-barring-dalai-lama-idUSBRE93H09T20130418>>. Viewed 12 May 2019.

The Washington Times (2015), *U.S. sends China millions in foreign aid despite \$1.3 trillion debt*,

<<https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/feb/12/us-sends-china-millions-in-foreign-aid-despite-13-/>>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

University of Southern California (2019), *Top 20 Chinese inventions*, Viewed 10 May 2019.

<<https://china.usc.edu/sites/default/files/forums/Chinese%20Inventions.pdf>>.

US Department of Defense (2018), *U.S. Officials Seek to Boost Arms Sales to India*, <<https://dod.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1621762/us-officials-seek-to-boost-arms-sales-to-india/>>. Viewed 11 May 2019.

Vector Stock (2018), *Made in Hong Kong Label*, <www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vector/made-in-hong-kong-label-on-white-vector-24379763>. Viewed 12 May 2019.

Wallace, J. (2014), 'Juking the Stats? Authoritarian Information Problems in China', *British Journal of Political Science*, October 2015, pp. 1–19, Viewed 14 May 2019.
<www.jeremywallace.org/uploads/3/0/9/9/30998047/wallace_2015-juking_the_stats.pdf>.

Wang, Y. (2013), 'Institutions and Bribery in an Authoritarian State', *Studies in Comparative International Development*, 49:217–241,
<www.academia.edu/download/45538478/wang_2014.pdf>. Viewed 12 May 2019.

Williams, J. (1991) 'The Japanese in the Sunshine State: Development or Domination?', *International Journal of Social Economics*, Vol. 18, Issue 11/12, pp.23–35.
<www.researchgate.net/profile/Jeremy_Williams7/publication/242011786_The_Japanese_in_the_Sunshine_State_Development_or_Domination/links/58e2876faca272059ab62ed6/The-Japanese-in-the-Sunshine-State-Development-or-Domination.pdf>. Viewed 15 May 2019.

World Gold Council (2017), *Methodology: Central bank gold holdings data set*,
<gold.org/download/file/12491/central_bank_data_methodology.pdf>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

Xi'an Jiaotong University (2019), *School of Marxism Studies*,
<<http://en.xjtu.edu.cn/info/1005/1882.htm>>. Viewed 12 May 2019.

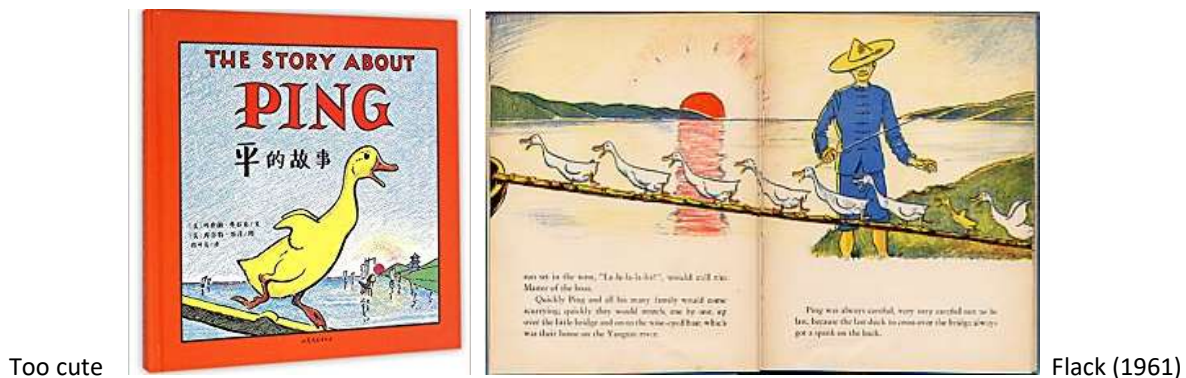
Xinhua (2018), *Belt & Road Initiative making a difference in Asia-Pacific region*,
<www.chinadailyhk.com/articles/165/106/34/1545891548672.html>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

Yan, A. (2017), *Inside China's booming 'rent a foreigner' industry — where westerners get paid just to attend events*, Viewed 14 May 2019.
<businessinsider.com/inside-chinas-rent-a-foreigner-industry-2017-6>.

Ye, L. and Pang, A. (2011), "Understanding the Chinese approach to crisis management: cover-ups, saving face, and toeing the upper-level line", *Journal of Marketing Channels*, Vol. 18, pp. 247-78, Viewed 14 May 2019.
<https://ink.library.smu.edu.sg/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=7029&context=lkcsb_research>.

Yuan, L. (2018), *A Generation Grows Up in China Without Google, Facebook or Twitter*,
<nytimes.com/2018/08/06/technology/china-generation-blocked-internet.html>. Viewed 14 May 2019.

Yeung, K. (2019), *Will China use its \$1.2T of U.S. debt as firepower to fight the trade war?*,
<www.politico.com/story/2019/05/10/us-china-trade-tariffs-1422081>. Viewed 14 May 2019.



Index

Australia	pp. 2, 23, 31, 35, 43, 68,
Canada	pp. 8, 43, 68
Belt and Road Initiative	pp. 6-7, 30-31
BRICS	pp. 6, 8, 17, 26, 30-31
Censorship	pp. 5, 13, 43, 46, 80
China, national culture	pp. 15-29
Critical research	pp. 6, 10-14, 33, 48, 51
Economic statistics	pp. 1-2, 11, 40
Fakery, illusions	pp. 2, 12, 15, 44, 52, 62-63, 69
IELTS	pp. 35, 43-44
Japan	pp. 5, 8, 28, 30, 40, 57, 60
Red Panda	pp. 3-4
Relations	pp. 30-35
Environment	pp. 3-4, 36-38, 68
Debt	pp. 3-4, 9, 38-42
Political economy	pp. 4, 10-11, 38, 43, 56-57
Averageness	pp. 4, 32, 52-53
Nepotism, corruption	pp. 5, 36, 43, 56-59
Demographics	pp. 60-61
Artificiality	pp. 62-63
Slavery	pp. 3-4, 38, 44, 60, 68
Surveillance	pp. 45, 49
Trade wars	pp. 8, 65-66
United States of America	pp. 1-2, 4-5, 7, 9, 12, 30-33, 42-43, 68-69
West	pp. 1, 4, 5, 8-9, 13, 15-16, 23, 28, 30-32, 36, 38, 43-45, 57, 60-61, 63

Pander diplomacy



This modest booklet may be forbidden fruit in China. Please telephone or email the author if you live in the People's Republic of Pandas and would like to obtain a fresh PDF web link for this book. I can make a new internet address for you that hasn't been firewalled.

作者 Dr. Jay Jericho

电话号码 + 61 2 888 00 300

电子邮件地址 jay@journalistethics.com



Sweet little things